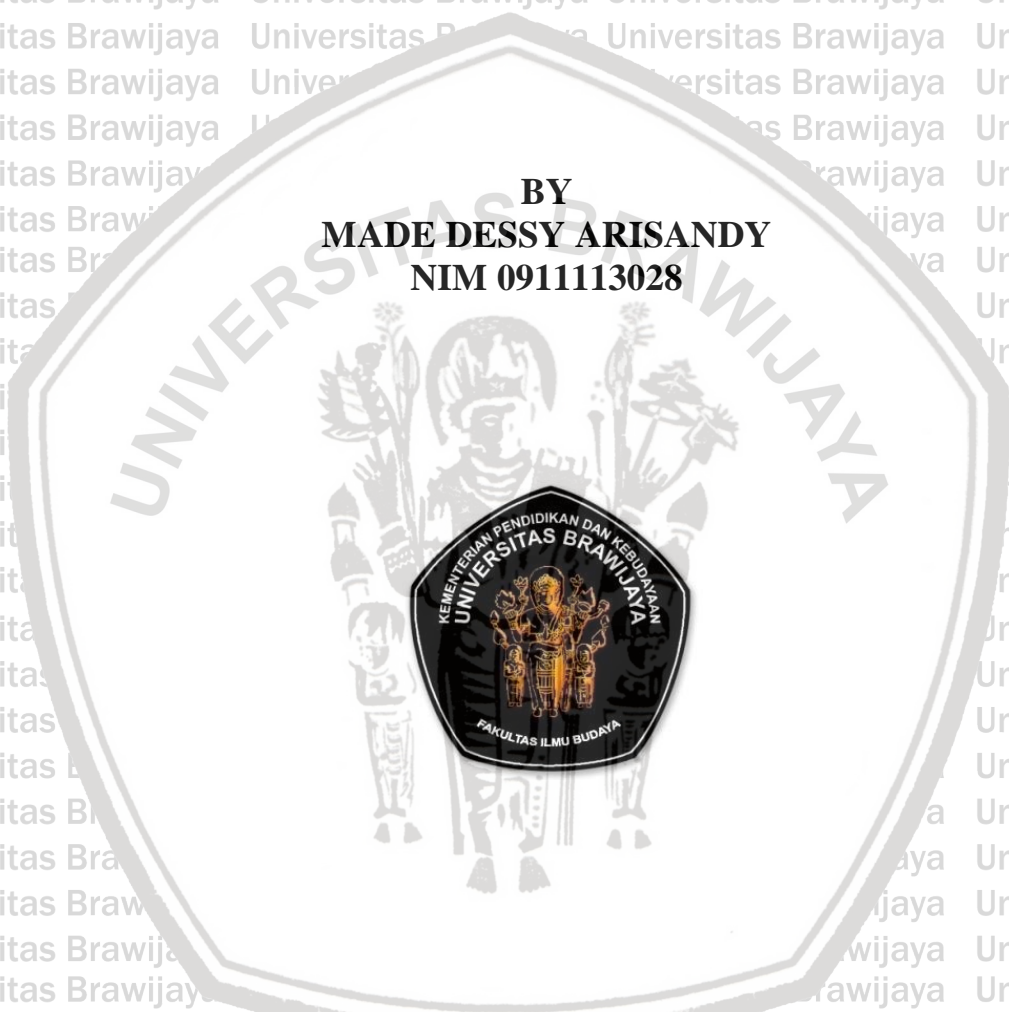


**LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS USED IN *MANUSIA SETENGAH*
SALMON BOOK BY RADITYA DIKA**

THESIS

**BY
MADE DESSY ARISANDY
NIM 0911113028**



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2015

**LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS USED IN MANUSIA SETENGAH
SALMON BOOK BY RADITYA DIKA**

THESIS

Presented to
University of Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

BY
MADE DESSY ARISANDY

NIM 0911113028

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES**

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

2015

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

Herewith I,

Name : Made Dessy Arisandy

NIM : 0911113028

Address : Jl. Candi Panggung Barat RW 18
Lowokwaru, Malang, Jawa Timur

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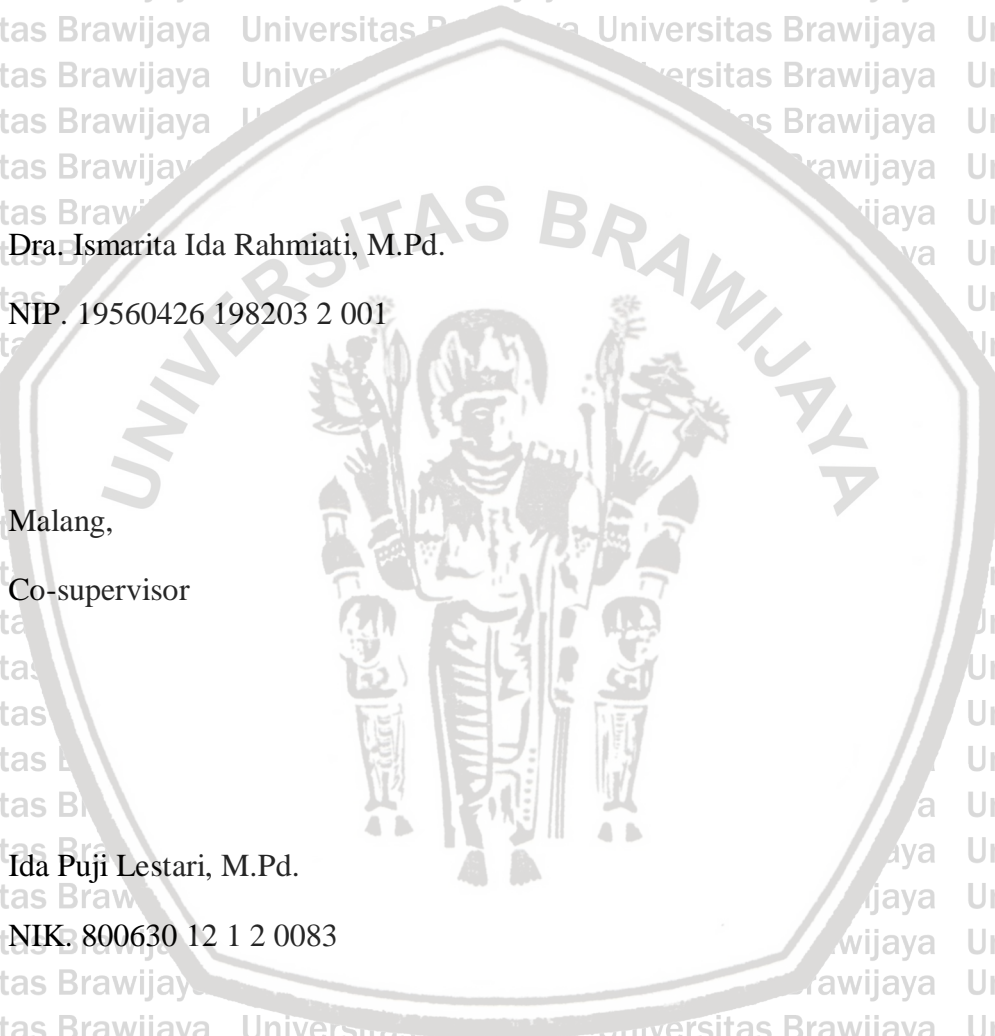
Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati, M.Pd.

NIP. 19560426 198203 2 001

Malang,
Co-supervisor

Ida Puji Lestari, M.Pd.

NIK. 800630 12 1 2 0083



This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of **Made Dessy Arisandy** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

Emy Sudarwati, S.S, M.Pd., Chair

NIK.86062112 1 2 0100

Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati, M.Pd., Member

NIP. 19560426 198203 2 001

Ida Puji Lestari, M.Pd., Member

NIK. 800630 12 1 2 0083

Acknowledged by,

Head of Study Program of English

Yusri Fajar, M.A.

NIP. 19770517 200312 1 001

Sighted by,

Head of Department of Languages
and Literatures

Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed., Ph.D.

NIP. 19750518 200501 2 001

ABSTRACT

Dessy Arisandy, Made. 2015. **Language Function Used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* book by Raditya Dika**. English Study Program, Languages and Literatures Department, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Ismarita Ida Rahmiati; Co-supervisor : Ida Puji Lestari

Keywords: Discourse analysis, language function, *Manusia Setengah Salmon* book.

This study investigates language functions used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* book by Raditya Dika. The objectives of the study are to find the kinds of language function used by the author in the book and to describe the most dominant kinds of language functions found.

This study uses descriptive qualitative approach. It is categorized as discourse analysis because this study analyzes the used of language in humor book genre. The data are collected from three short stories of nineteen stories which are related to the whole story and those are analyzed by using Roman Jakobson theory on language functions.

The result of this study shows that there are several language functions used by the character in the book, including the author. They are; referential function, emotive function, conative function, metalingual function, phatic function, and poetic function. Referential function is the most dominant kind of language function used by Raditya Dika. This function is used in describing of Raditya Dika experience of his life in the book with thirty four sentences used. Then, the effective of language functions found in the book are, referential function, emotive function, and phatic function while conative function, metalingual function, and poetic function are rarely used in the book.

Since this study is only analyzing the kinds and most dominant of language function used, it is more interesting to associate it with others theories such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, drama or other theories that contains on the data are chosen. Besides, the researcher suggested next researcher to start further researches in any humor book genre or another phenomenon of language by using the other theory on language functions.

ABSTRAK

Dessy Arisandy, Made. 2015. **Fungsi Bahasa yang digunakan dalam Buku Manusia Setengah Salmon oleh Raditya Dika**. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Ismarita Ida Rahmiati, (II) Ida Puji Lestari.

Kata kunci: Analisis wacana, fungsi bahasa, buku Manusia Setengah Salmon.

Penelitian ini mengkaji fungsi bahasa yang digunakan dalam buku Manusia Setengah Salmon oleh Raditya Dika. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis fungsi bahasa apa saja yang di pakai didalam buku dan jenis apa yang paling banyak dipakai di dalam buku tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Hal ini dikategorikan sebagai analisis wacana karena metode penelitian ini menganalisis penggunaan fungsi bahasa dalam buku humor. Data yang dikumpulkan adalah dari tiga cerita yang saling berhubungan dari sembilan belas judul terkait dengan judul buku tersebut yang kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori fungsi bahasa oleh Roman Jakobson.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan beberapa fungsi bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter di dalam buku, termasuk penulis buku. Fungsi bahasa tersebut diantaranya: fungsi referensial, fungsi emotif, fungsi konatif, fungsi metalingual, fungsi patik, dan fungsi puitis. Fungsi referensial adalah fungsi yang paling banyak yang digunakan oleh Raditya Dika sebagai penulis dalam menceritakan pengalaman hidupnya di dalam buku tersebut dengan jumlah tiga puluh empat paragraf. Kemudian, fungsi bahasa yang efektif digunakan adalah fungsi referensial, fungsi emotif, dan fungsi patik sedangkan fungsi konatif, fungsi metalingual, dan fungsi puisi jarang ditemukan di buku tersebut.

Karena penelitian ini hanya meneliti jenis dan fungsi bahasa yang paling banyak digunakan, hal ini akan lebih menarik untuk mengasosiasikannya dengan teori lain seperti sosiolinguistik, psikolinguistik, drama atau teori lain pada data yang dipilih. Sebagai tambahan, peneliti menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk memulai penelitian lebih lanjut terhadap buku humor atau fenomena bahasa lain dengan menggunakan teori lain pada fungsi bahasa.

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Praise and Gratitude the researcher sends up only to Shang Hyang Widhi

Wasa who has given the mercy and the blessing so that the researcher is completely able to finish this thesis. Because of that divine gift of grace from Him, the researcher finally is able to finish thesis entitled *Language Function*

Used in Manusia Setengah Salmon book by Raditya Dika as the requirement for the degree of S1 in Study Program of English, Department of Language and Literatures, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Brawijaya University.

The writer would like to dedicate a big appreciation and great thanks to Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati, M.P.d as the supervisor and Ida Puji Lestari, M.Pd as the co-supervisor for their guidance, advice, and patience which finally enable the writer to finish her thesis successfully. The writer would also like to deliver great gratitude to the examiner Emy Sudarwati, S.S, M.Pd for giving some valuable corrections and suggestions in examining this thesis.

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Finally, the writer trully needs criticism and sugestion from the reader to make out better. Hopefully this thesis can contribute to Study Program of English students especially those who want to improve their knowledge in linguistics.

Malang,

The Writer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER PAGE	i
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
SUPERVISORS' APPROVAL	iii
BOARD OF EXAMINER'S CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Problem of the Study	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Significance of the Study	5
1.5 Definition of Key Terms	5
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Discourse Analysis	7
2.2 Language Function	9
2.3 Raditya Dika and His Literary work.....	14
2.4 Manusia Setengah Salmon	15
2.5 Previous Studies	17
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS	
3.1 Type of Research	19
3.2 Source of Data	20
3.3 Data Collection.....	20
3.4 Data Analysis.....	21

CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings.....	23
4.1.1 Sepotong Hati di Dalam Kardus Cokelat.....	23
4.1.2 Mencari Rumah Sempurna.....	30
4.1.3 Manusia Setengah Salmon.....	37
4.2 Discussion	43

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusions	48
5.2 Suggestions.....	49

REFERENCES	50
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APPENDICES.....	51
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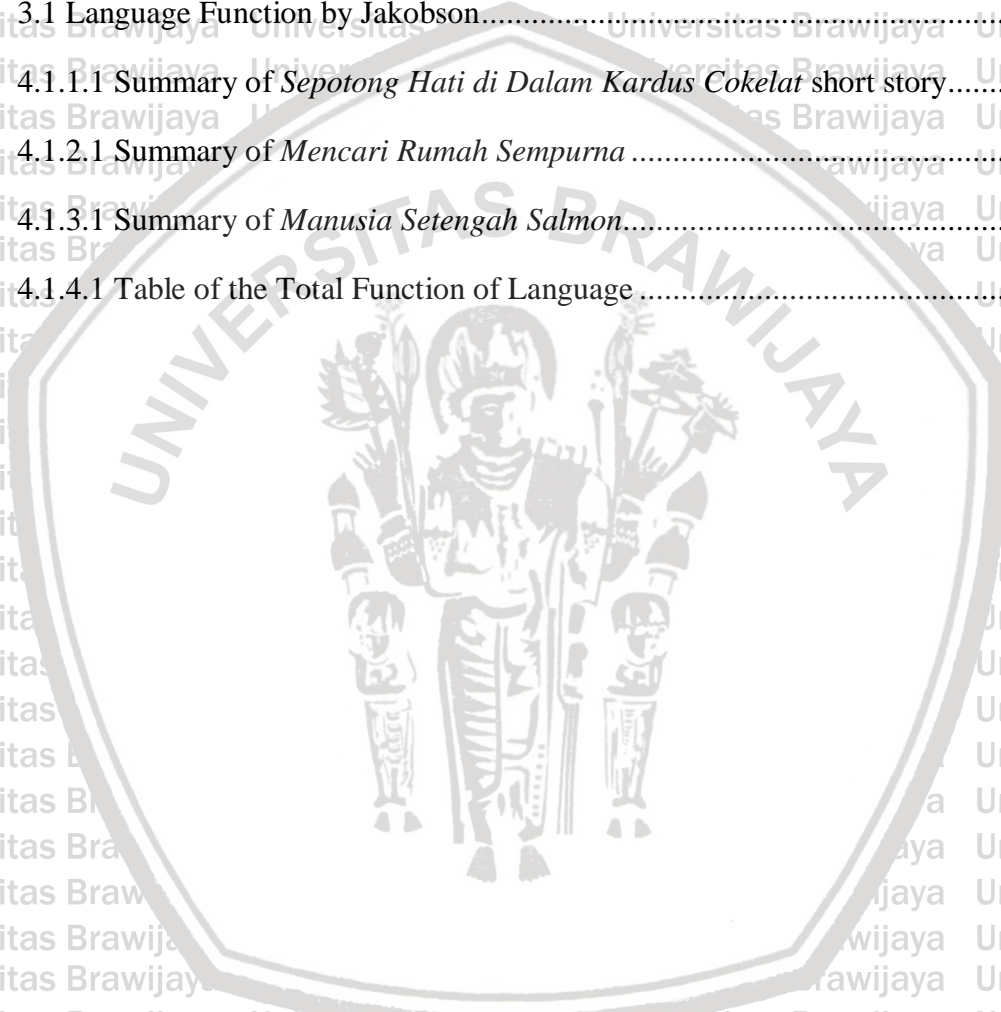


LIST OF TABLES

Tables

Pages

3.1 Language Function by Jakobson.....	20
4.1.1.1 Summary of <i>Sepotong Hati di Dalam Kardus Cokelat</i> short story.....	28
4.1.2.1 Summary of <i>Mencari Rumah Sempurna</i>	33
4.1.3.1 Summary of <i>Manusia Setengah Salmon</i>	41
4.1.4.1 Table of the Total Function of Language	43



APPENDICES

Appendix

Pages

1. <i>Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi</i>	51
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer presents the background of the study, the problems of the study, the objectives of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is communication systems which convey meanings and ideas. By using language, humans can interact, communicate and share everything with others. The importance of language is essential to every aspect and interaction in daily life. We use a language to inform people around us of what we feel, what we desire, and question or understand the world around us. In communication, speakers convey their utterances with a purpose. The purpose of using language in communication is to get the message across to the others clearly, so that we can make sense out of the other's message and understand each other. Those are the ways of how language is performed in communication.

When language is performed, there must be a discourse. "Discourse analysis study language in use: written text of all kinds and spoken data, from conversation to highly institutionalized forms of talk", (McCarthy, 1991 p.15). It means that discourse analysis is the study of language used for communication whether it can be spoken or written data. The examples of written discourse are articles, novels, short stories, and so on. Meanwhile, speech, lecture, dialogue,

debate, and conversation are considered as spoken discourse. Language functions refer to the way we can use language to achieve communication process. We usually use a language as a tool to help us to say what we have in our mind to others.

According to Jacobson's model of the functions of language (1960) there are six elements or factors of communication that are necessary for communication, namely: (1) context, (2) addresser (sender), (3) addressee (receiver), (4) contact, (5) common code and, (6) message. Each factor is the local point of a relation, or function, which operates between the message and the factor. The following functions are: (1) referential, (2) emotive, (3) conative, (4) phatic, (5) metalingual and, (6) poetic. Each of those functions has its own characteristic and purpose; all of them are also usually used to get the message or the point of data. The choice of language functions is important in order to deliver the message.

Many language functions are used in audio and visual media, and they are also used in literary work. One literary work which has functions of language is a short story. A short story is a short essay in the form of prose. It mostly shows a decisive moment of life. A short story is a real life picture and behaviour which is written by the author. It is one of written text that can be interesting topic to be investigated because it pictures out our real life and there are many functions of language we can find unconsciously.

The writer conducts this study because she finds that there are many sentences and utterances in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* implying language functions. The writer does not only focus on the analysis of each sentence and utterance in the short story, but also finds out the most dominant element of language functions used in this short story by using Jakobson theory (1960).

Manusia Setengah Salmon is one of Raditya Dika's bestseller books that describe his personality and social life. This is the last book that he wrote since he focuses on making a movie based on his books. The writer chooses *Manusia Setengah Salmon* book because this is the latest of Raditya Dika's book at that time and there are some messages we can get about life in spite of his craziness related of his social life. In *Manusia Setengah Salmon* book, there are many utterances that can be identified based on element of language functions in discourse analysis. The writer analyzes the functions of language by using Jakobson theory and find out the most dominant function used in the book.

Raditya Dika was known for his first book *Kambing Jantan* (Gagasmedia, 2005). He wrote with personal-essay-comedy style on *Cinta Brontosaurus* that makes his work different (Gagasmedia, 2006). Another book *Radikus Makan Kakus: Bukan Binatang Biasa* (Gagasmedia, 2007), *Babi Ngesot* (Bukune, 2008), *Marmut Merah Jambu* (Bukune, 2010), and *Manusia Setengah Salmon* (Gagasmedia, 2011) was national bestseller book. In the end of 2008, Raditya Dika wrote *Kambing Jantan* (Gagasmedia, 2008) with Dio Rudiman, and continued with *Kambing Jantan II* (Gagasmedia, 2010).

In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing the language functions in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* by Radita Dika. The writer focuses on the use of language functions in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* book and the most dominant of language functions used in that book.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, this research has some problems which are mentioned as follows:

1. What are the language functions used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* book by Raditya Dika?
2. What is the most dominant function of language used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* book by Raditya Dika?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. To investigate of language functions used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* book by Raditya Dika
2. To know the most dominant function of language used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* book by Raditya Dika

1.4 The Significance of the Study

The result of this study can be used to give a great help and some contributions to further researchers to enrich and improve their knowledge about discourse and the language function, so that they are able to catch the intended message especially in a humor book. The result of this study may also help to learn and practice their study of discourse analysis, more particularly about language

function in their daily life. In addition, this study can be used as a reference to other researchers to conduct similar study.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To make the topic in this study clearer, the writer defines the most important terms used in this study.

1. **Language Function** : a systematic link between language use and context. Hymes (cited in Puspitasari 2013, p.5)
2. **Raditya Dika** : He is standup comedian, writer, script writer, director, creativepreneur and the founder of Bukune.
3. **Manusia Setengah Salmon** : This is the sixth book of Raditya Dika that has eighteen short stories which makes us understand of 'movement' definition.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The researcher is going to review some theories related to the study in this chapter. The theories are about Discourse Analysis, Language Functions, Raditya Dika's literary work, and previous studies.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse can be in the form of one word, one sentence, one paragraph, or up to thousands of pages. Then discourse is treated as the linguistic unit larger sentence and it must be coherent. According to Choyimah (2012), discourse analysis is one of academic disciplines in macro linguistics. It deals with the underlying systems of language used for daily communication, such as language for advertisement, political speeches, daily conversations, student-teacher consultations, and so on. It means that discourse analysis is academic disciplines that people used for in daily conversations and it growth to attract other people such as language for advertisement, political speeches, etc. In similar way, Cook (1989, p.6) points out that discourse analysis is the search of what makes discourse coherent. In addition, he also says that the study of language used for communication that explains the equality of being coherent is called discourse analysis.

Brown and Yule (1983, p.1) explain that discourse analysis is committed to an investigation of what and how that language is used for. It means that

discourse analysis deals with language used for communication and how the addressee interpret the message. Stubbs (1983, p.1) describes discourse analysis is something that (1) concerns with the language used beyond the boundaries of sentences or utterances, (2) concerns with the relationship between language and society, and (3) concerns with the dialogue properties of everyday communication. Thus, it can be stated that the analysis of discourse is necessarily the analysis of language in use.

Moreover, Carthy (1991, p.5) says that discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the context which it is used. So, discourse analysis studies language in use, all kinds of written text, and spoken data, from conversation to highly institutionalized forms of speech. The data in discourse analysis are always in the form of text, either written text or spoken text.

In conclusion, it can be said that discourse analysis may be treated as the study of language in use in which why it is coherent either in the form of written or spoken discourse. This conclusion leads to the function of language which come under the discussion of discourse analysis.

2.2 Language Function

In the discourse analysis we talk about the way language is used and its interpretation, in language function, we talk about the function in language we use and our interpretation based on the context.

In general, language function is a description of how utterance or unit of language can achieve a communication purpose. Cook (1989, p.24) defines language functions as the functions which is the sender of a message intends to achieve with it. In other way, we can simply determine that language functions as a way in which we can use language to achieve communication process.

Cook (1989, p.24) says that people are interpreting other's people language and expecting other people to interpret their own, in this way all the time apparently with a surprising degree of accuracy. It means that when someone is trying to interpret a message, his or her interpretation will be different from others. There will be some inferences which exist.

Roman Jakobson and Dell Hymes propose some functions of language.

Cook (1989) synthesizes their ideas. He points out that the functions of language should be analyzed by firstly identifying the elements of communication, as follow:

1. Addresser/addressor : the person who creates the message.
2. Addressee : the person to whom the message are addressed or sent.
3. Channel : the medium by which the message is sent, such as round, telephone, paper, etc.
4. Message form : the particular grammatical and lexical choices of the message, such as change, we believe in.

5. Topic : the information carried out the message, such as a topic concerning uprising in Egypt, education policy in Indonesia, interfaith relation in Indonesia.
6. Code : the language or dialect used for carrying the message, like English, Indonesia, etc.
7. Setting : when and where the communication takes place.

Hymes (1962, cited in Widya 2013, p.11-13) mentions seven functions of language, they are:

1. Expressive or emotive function

The emotive function is to communicate the inner states and emotions of the addressers such as: “Unbelievable!”, “Great!”, “Ugh!”, “Damn!” and other words used as exclamations. By language, we can express personal feeling, thought, ideas and opinions with different choice of words, intonation and so on. These expressions are submissive to social factors and to the nature of expressions as negative such as “I am very gloomy tonight”, or positive such as “I am feeling very good today”.

2. Conative or directive function

The directive function is to direct other people to do something under own command. This function is used to give orders or to make request by using imperative statements. An imperative statement may express a strict demand or it seems less demanding by using the politeness strategy. For example: “Close the door, please!”, “Sit down!”.

3. Phatic function

The phatic function is to open the conversation or check that it is working and also for maintaining social relationship such as: “Busy day, isn’t it?”. Phatic function consists of greetings, complements, gossip, etc. For greeting friend, a speaker can say “Hello” or “Hi”. As for greeting a stranger, the speaker can also use “Hello”, but the more formal greetings between strangers are “Good morning”, “Good afternoon”, or “Good evening”.

4. Poetic function

The poetic function focuses on the real meaning of the message, as does “The sound must seem an echo to the sense” using poetic features such as rhyming words, and alliteration (poetry). For example: “An apple a day keeps the doctor a way”, this means that eating an apple each day can help to keep you healthy.

5. Referential function

The referential function transmits information which focuses on the topic. This function usually can be used as description or explanation of something, such as “It is hot”.

6. Metalinguistic function

It is focused on the rules of essential communication. It is used to describe arts of language such as grammar, or words that describe language itself. Usually this function used code or technical linguistic terms. For example: “It is a personal pronoun”.

7. Contextual function

Contextual function constructs a particular manner of communication, such as:

“What is this meaning?”. “It doesn’t make any sense”. Those underlined words are relaying on the communicator topic discussion.

Jakobson (cited in Cook, 1994, p.39) supposes that functions of language concern with specifying to which class or types a given unit, such as word, text or image, belongs (like a textual or pictorial genre). Moreover, Jakobson distinguishes the function of a language, which are: a) Emotive function, b) Conative function, c) Referential function, d) Metalingual function, e) Phatic function, f) Phoetic function. The elaboration of the classification of the language functions is explained as follow:

1. Emotive Function : the emotive function focuses on the addresser. Its purposes for communicating the inner states and emotions of the addresser (direct expression of the speakers attitudes toward what he is speaking of). For example: “Oh, No!”, “Fantastic”, and “ugh”.

2. Conative Function : the orientation of conative function is the addressee. The aim of this function is seeking to affect others, whether the behavior, emotion, or even the feeling of the addressee, such as: “Please, help me!”, “Stand up!”.

3. Referential Function : the referential function means carrying information which is focused on the context. This

function usually can be used to inform something such as report, description, statement, or confirm and explaining something. For example: "Water boils at 100 degrees".

4. Metalingual Function : the metalingual function used to establish mutual agreement on the code, such as definition of something. It is sequence which is used to build an equivalence relation and it contains information about the lexical code. For example: "This bone is known as 'femur'".

5. Phatic Function : the phatic function, which is focuses on the contact, means opening the channel or checking that something is working either for practical reasons or social ones to establish and maintain the channel of communication. For example: "Do you hear me?", "Anybody home?".

6. Poetic Function : the poetic function is a particular form chosen to deliver a message. Its orientation is the message for its own sake and the sound must be seen as an echo the sense. It can also be used to express something in different way using poetic words which plays

7. Poetic Function : with form of the text like rhyme, repetition, alliteration (repeat consonant), assonance (repeat

vowels), and so on. For example: “No woman no cry”.

From the previous explanations, we know that language functions have different meaning and intention based on the communicator’s intentions. It helps us to understand the topic of discussion, to know the speakers intention, to recognize the feeling behind the interaction, to study more about the technique of linguistic, and to build a good relationship with other people. However, the writer uses the theory from Jakobson who proposes six functions of language because this theory is relevant with the object of research and also to get deeper understanding about the functions of language.

2.3 Raditya Dika’s and his literary work

Dika Angkasaputra Moerwani or commonly known as Raditya Dika is a writer. Raditya Dika has been known as the author of humor books. Dika was born in Jakarta, December 28, 1984, and he started his career as a writer through his personal blog (www.radityadika.com). The first book entitled *Kambing Jantan: Sebuah Catatan Harian Pelajar Bodoh* (2005) was successful to become the best seller category.

Dika’s literary works were known because he appeared with a fresh new genre. Different from other authors, he uses the name of an animal in his book that is one of interesting points to attract the readers.

There are some Raditya Dika Literary Works, such as:

2005 - *Kambing Jantan: Sebuah Catatan Harian Pelajar Bodoh*

2006 - *Cinta Brontosaurus*

2007 - Radikus Makan Kakus: Bukan Binatang Biasa

2008 - Babi Ngesot: Datang Tak Diundang Pulang Tak Berkutang

2010 - Marmut Merah Jambu

2011 - Manusia Setengah Salmon

The first novel, *Kambing Jantan: Sebuah Catatan Harian Pelajar Bodoh*, released with diary format. This novel is telling about his life in Adelaide, Australia. Starting from that, Radit wrote his own experience life and won 'Indonesian Blog Award'. He also got award from Indosat 'The Online Inspiring'.

Nowadays, Dika has been well known as a stand up comedian or named as Comic. Besides, he is the jury of *Standup Comedy Indonesia* and also the main actor and director in *Malam Minggu Miko* comedy serial.

2.4 Manusia Setengah Salmon

Manusia Setengah Salmon is the sixth book of Raditya Dika that tells his experience about movement along his life. Moving from a place to another, moving from one person to others which make him understand what is the meaning of 'move' along his life. He used interesting language but it is easy to be understood, he tried to carry on the readers to see the several of movement in our life unconsciously and make them laugh with his jokes.

In this book, the writer only takes three short stories based on Raditya Dika's focuses. There are three short stories that have similarities point of the story. First, *Sepotong Hati di Dalam Kardus Cokelat* is told about how Dika's feeling when his girlfriend broke their relationship and his struggling to face it. He has to learn, and must be conscious that he must move on although he cannot admit it. Besides, Dika's mother told him that they have to move because their house was improperly anymore. Second, *Mencari Rumah Sempurna* is about the

movement of Dika's family to their new house. Dika's mother has a habit of moving from one place to another place in five till ten years. In this case, he remembered the first time when he and his family lived in their new house, for example when he found a picture of Winnie the Pooh smiling like a cupid on his room's wall and ghost terror inside the cupboard. The house movement makes Dika remind the memories with his girlfriend already seen on *Sepotong Hati di Dalam Kardus Cokelat* before. Third, *Manusia Setengah Salmon* is a story of Dika's feeling of several movements that happened in his life, he tried to think that all of the movement has one point. Raditya Dika (2011, p.256) stated that:

Padahal untuk melakukan pencapaian lebih, kita tak bisa hanya bertahan di tempat yang sama. Tidak ada kehidupan yang lebih baik yang bisa didapatkan tanpa melakukan perpindahan. Mau tak mau, kita harus berani seperti ikan salmon. Tidak takut pindah dan berani berjuang untuk mewujudkan harapannya. Bahkan, rela mati di tengah jalan demi mendapatkan apa yang diinginkannya.

He was amazed of salmon's life –the living of salmon struggling their life which is seen on Discovery Channel- and thinks that people has to be like a salmon.

From those three stories, the writer gets one point, that is moving. From those three short stories, the author describes that *pindah* is not only about moving home or moving of something alive. But “move” in this context is about feeling, his feeling about moving on.

2.5 Previous Studies

There are two previous studies related to this study. The first study was done by Degaf (2010) from The State Islamic University. Degaf conducted a study about language functions entitled *A Study of Language Function Used by The Caretakers of Autistic Children in Miracle Run Film* by using M.A.K

Halliday's theory of language functions. The study aimed at the phenomena of talking in interaction between the caretakers and the autistic children. The result of this study showed that there are several language functions in talking to an autistic child in *Miracle Run* movie. The previous researcher used twenty three utterances for his research and only analyzed the kinds and the implementation about the effective of language functions.

The second previous study was done by Nadia (2011), entitled "*Language Function in The Dialogues Between The Main Characters in Juno Movie*". In this study, she analyzed the use of language functions on the sentence and character's utterances by using Jakobson's theory. The result of the study showed that emotive and referential functions are the most dominant used on the movie. The findings concerning with the emotive function are in line with the main purpose of making conversation in a movie which is communicating the inner states and emotions of the addresser directly.

The present study has similar theory with Nadia's study which used language functions by Jakobson's theory. The differences between previous studies and the present study are those two studies focus on the implementation of language functions in dialogue on movie but the present study focuses on analyzing the short story. While many reseachers try to analyze novels and short stories, the present study tries to analyze a humor book by Raditya Dika focusing to analyze about language function used and the most dominant function used in that book. The focus of this study is to find out the language functions and the most dominant functions used in the humor book.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the methods that used within this study. It covers the explanation type of research, source of data, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative study. Qualitative research is characterized by its aims related to understanding of some aspects in social life, and its methods which is (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis (Patton, 2002). This approach is used in this study because it is an attempt to explain the occurrence of language functions in the text from the book.

According to Ary et al (2002, p. 442), “textual analysis is a research method applied to written or visual material for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material”. In content or document analysis, many elements can be analyzed such as novels, short stories, advertisements, magazine’s article, and so on. The research can be included into content or document analysis since the data which are analyzed in this research are from the book. Moreover, Neuman (2003, p.130) similarly defines content analysis as a technique for gathering and analyzing the content of the text. The content refers to words, meaning, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes, or any message that can be communicated. The text is anything written, visual, or spoken that serves as a medium for communication such as newspaper or magazine articles, advertisements, speeches, official

documents, films, or videotapes, musical lyrics, photographs, articles of clothing, or work of art.

3.2 Source of Data

The researcher takes the data from the Raditya Dika's book entitled "*Manusia Setengah Salmon*" published by Gagasmedia, 2011. The book consists of 19 titles but some of them are not short stories. The writer chose three short stories because they are connected to each other and pictured the title of the book itself. The data are taken by using sentences and utterances containing the language functions which are then categorized into six elements of language functions based on Jakobson's theory.

3.3 Data Collection

In this book, the writer analyzed three short stories out of eleven stories, which are *Sepotong Hati di Dalam Kardus Cokelat*, *Mencari Rumah Sempurna*, and *Manusia Setengah Salmon*. The writer considered that three short stories from the book are enough to give a clear description and characteristics of language functions.

To collect the data, the writer used three steps as follow:

1. Reading all of short stories in the book.
2. Choosing the short story. *Manusia Setengah Salmon* book contains 258 pages, where there are 11 different short stories. The writer analyzes three short stories, entitled *Sepotong Hati di Dalam Kardus Cokelat*, *Mencari Rumah*

Sempurna, and *Manusia Setengah Salmon*. Those three stories were chosen because they are connected stories.

3. Understanding every sentence and utterance in the short story to get the details and finding the language functions and the message between the line.
4. Collecting the data by underlining 34 sentences that contain language functions.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process whereby the researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and enable them to present what they are learned to others (Ary et al., 2002: 465). After collecting the data, the researcher began to analyze the data. The steps of the data analysis can be mentioned as follow:

1. Listing the data.
2. Classifying the data into the table of language functions to know the language functions types and the most frequently types used in the data of the study based on Jakobson theory. This is the example of table based on Jakobson theory:

Table 3.1 Language Function by Jakobson

Sentences	Language Function					
	EF	RF	PhF	PoF	CF	MF

*EF : Emotive Function

RF : Referential Function

PhF : Phatic Function

PoF : Poetic Function

CF : Conative Function

MF : Metalingual Function

3. Consulting with the expert checker to confirm about the data. The expert checker is Tantri Refa Indhiarti, M.A, the lecturer who masters in language function theory.

4. Interpreting the data based on their functions.

5. Drawing a conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter examines the finding and the discussion of the study. The finding contains the data description and the analysis of the data.

4.1 Finding

In this research, the writer found 34 sentences that contain language functions. Here, the writer only presented a few explanations related to the language function found in the stories.

4.1.1 Sepotong Hati di Dalam Kardus Cokelat

This story contains three referential functions, four emotive functions, three phatic functions, one conative function, one poetic function and no metalingual function. The summary can be seen in Table 4.1.1.1

1. Referential Function

In this story, there are two referential functions. The examples that show referential function and interpretation are explained in the following:

Di tengah-tengah pembicaraan kami, Bokap masuk dari garasi. Tampaknya, dia baru saja pulang kerja. Bagian atas kemeja kerjanya sudah tidak dikancingkan sehingga kaus oblong putihnya terlihat jelas.

This paragraph can be found in Table 4.1.1.1 number 8. From this context, it represents referential function because it helps the character to describe how they felt about something that is viewed through the character's point of view. This sentence described Dika and Mom's point of view. It is known from the paragraph which told us about the condition of Dika's father, coming with messy clothes while they were talking about moving into a new house. This paragraph described about Dika's father who came home from his office. His collar stud was opened so that white singlet was clearly seen.

The second example can be found in Table 4.1.1.1 number 1

Gue punya dua pilihan disini: 1) sok cool, atau 2) melakukan tindakan ekstrem, seperti lari ke luar cafe dan nyundul gerobak abang tukang gorengan. Gue memilih pilihan yang pertama karena di depan enggak ada abang gorengan.

This paragraph represents about referential function. It described the imagination of the addresser about two options that must be chosen after he broke up with his girlfriend. The way he wrote the option are based on his imagination only.

2. Emotive Function

In this story, there are four emotive functions. The examples that show emotive function and interpretation explained in the following:

Lalu, dia pulang meninggalkan gue disana dengan segelas lychee iced tea yang belum diaduk. Gue menghela napas, menyandarkan kepala gue, lalu berpikir apa yang salah. Memang sih, dalam beberapa bulan terakhir ini kami sudah mulai banyak gak cocok, berantem, dan sering salah paham. Tapi, gue gak menyangka bahwa semuanya akan berakhir seperti ini.

This paragraph can be found in Table 4.1.1.q number 4. In this context, emotive functions are clearly stated in '*gue menghela napas, menyandarkan kepala gue, lalu berpikir apa yang salah*'. From this context, it represented feeling of confusion which was showed by Dika. It can be seen from the situation when Dika's girlfriend left him alone. The emotion described when his breath blows, lean on his head, and thinks what makes that so wrong. He felt sad and confused of what has been done. He felt sad because he just broke up with his girlfriend and confused because he did not really know what the problem was. He realized, they often made a row and quarrel of some thing. But he did not know why it could be like that.

The second example can be found in Table 4.1.1.1 number 11.

'JANGAN NGOMONG GITU, DIKA!' *Nyokap sewot.* *'Kamu durhaka ya nakut-nakutin orangtua kayak gitu! Awas ya, kamu, Dika!'*.

This utterance represents the emotive function. It centres upon the addresser that he was yelling to Dika. It shown by the interjection sentences and used capital words. The emotion of the addresser shown by '*Nyokap sewot*' as the evidence. The intonation of the sentence can be another form to describe the emotional felling of the addresser.

3. Conative Function

In this story, there is one conative function. The example that show conative function and interpretation is explained in the following:

'Bang Dika! Ada perampok dirumah! Kita kejar mereka! teriak Bokap pagi itu. Gue, yang waktu itu lagi mandi, cuma bisa ngibrit sambil

bawa sampo sebagai senjata. Yah, paling enggak kalo ketemu perampoknya gue bisa ngebuat matanya perih.

This paragraph can be found in Table 4.1.1.1 number 10. The utterance of this paragraph engages the addressee to follow and its best illustrated by vocative and imperative language. The conative function is oriented towards the addressee. The purpose of this function is to make the addressee receives a message and reacts to it. In this utterance, the conative functions comes by his father (Bokap) when he saw thief on their house. He yelled at Dika to chase the thief. The evidence of this function showed in *'kita kejar mereka!'*. This utterance has explicit form of direct speech. The purpose of conative function is show by using this utterance to persuade the addressee to do something.

4. Phatic Function

In this story, there are three phatic functions. The examples that shows phatic function and interpretation are explained in the following:

'Dika! Kamu dengerin Mama gak, sih?!' tanya nyokap, membuyarkan lamunan gue yang kalau diteruskan mungkin tulisan ini akan terlihat semakin kebanci-bancian. 'Muka kamu kok kusut banget, kamu abis darimana, sih?'

This paragraph can be found in Table 4.1.1.1 number 6. This function focuses on the contact, it means opening the channel or checking that something is working and maintain the channel of communication. In this case, phatic function described through Dika's Mom point of view.

She asked a question to check whether Dika gave a response to her or not.

From this context, it shows that the utterance *'Kamu dengerin Mama gak,*

sih?’ is a form asking for response. The second utterance is in the form to ask the details of the first question to the addressee, *‘Muka kamu kok kusut banget, kamu abis darimana, sih?’*. On this utterance, his mother asked for Dika. He seemed have a big problem, and looked very tired.

The second example can be found in Table 4.1.1.1 number 7.

‘Lah kenapa kamu bisa putus sama dia, Dik? Anaknya kan baik?’
Nyokap terus mengejar.

This utterances explains about phatic function. The addresser asked to maintain the contact to the addressee. In this context, it can be implied in which Mom asked about Dika’s relationship.

5. Poetic Function

In this story, there is one poetic function. The example shows poetic function and interpretation is explained in the following:

‘Ikan di laut masih banyak’, balas gue. ‘Tapi, apa ada lagi ikan kayak ikan yang ini?’

This utterance can be found in Table 4.1.1.1 number 9. This functions is often used to express something in a different way by using poetic words. It can be seen on *‘ikan di laut masih banyak’*. In this phrase, Dika figured a girl just like a fish in the ocean. As we know, there are billion species of fish, and Radit figured that so many types of girls in the world which are like plenty of fish in the ocean. Then, he just worried about finding another ‘fish’ like he used to.

Table 4.1.1.1 Analysis of *Sepotong Hati di Dalam Kardus Coklat* by Jakobson

No.	Sentence / utterance	Language Functions					
		EF	RF	MF	CF	PhF	PoF
1	<i>Gue punya dua pilihan disini: 1) sok cool, atau 2) melakukan tindakan ekstrem, seperti lari keluar cafe dan nyundul gerobak abang tukang gorengan. Gue memilih pilihan yang pertama karena di depan enggak ada abang gorengan.</i>		√				
3	<i>Gue membalasnya dengan memperlihatkan senyum tipis dan menjawab, 'Oke'. (dalam hati menyanyi: jangaaan beraakhirrr...aku tak inginnn berakhirrrr...satu jam sajaaaaaa...)</i>	√					
4	<i>Lalu, dia pulang meninggalkan gue disana dengan segelas lychee iced tea yang belum diaduk. Gue menghela napas, menyandarkan kepala gue, lalu berpikir apa yang salah. Memang sih, dalam beberapa bulan terakhir ini kami sudah mulai banyak gak cocok, berantem, dan sering salah paham. Tapi, gue gak menyangka bahwa semuanya akan berakhir seperti ini.</i>	√					
5	<i>Ada bahasa tubuh khas Nyokap ketika sedang ingin mengucapkan kabar gembira: dia loncat-loncat aneh sehingga poni sedikit terkibas-kibas. Nyokap terlihat seperti Dora The Explorer kemasukan es batu dicelananya. Setengah berteriak, mulut Nyokap yang terbuka mengabarkan, 'Dika! Tebak apa? Kita pindah bulan depan! Yaay!'</i>		√				
6	<i>'Dika! Kamu dengerin Mama gak, sih?!' tanya nyokap, membuyarkan lamunan gue yang kalau</i>					√	

Table Continued ...

No.	Sentence / utterance	Language Functions					
		EF	RF	MF	CF	PhF	PoF
6	<i>diteruskan mungkin tulisan ini akan terlihat semakin kebanci-bancian. <u>'Muka kamu kok kusut banget, kamu abis darimana, sih?'</u></i>					√	
7	<i><u>'Lah kenapa kamu bisa putus sama dia, Dik? Anaknya kan baik?'</u> Nyokap terus mengejar.</i>					√	
8	<i>Di tengah-tengah pembicaraan kami, Bokap masuk dari garasi. <u>Tampaknya, dia baru saja pulang kerja.</u> Bagian atas kemeja kerjanya sudah tidak dikancingkan sehingga kaus oblong putihnya terlihat jelas.</i>		√				
9	<i><u>'Ikan di laut masih banyak'</u>, balas gue. 'Tapi, apa ada lagi ikan kayak ikan yang ini?'</i>						√
10	<i>'Bang Dika! Ada perampok dirumah! <u>Kita kejar mereka!</u> teriak Bokap pagi itu. Gue, yang waktu itu lagi mandi, cuma bisa ngibrit sambil bawa sampo sebagai senjata. Yah, paling enggak kalo ketemu perampoknya gue bisa ngebuat matanya perih.</i>				√		
11	<i>'JANGAN NGOMONG GITU, DIKA!' <u>Nyokap sewot.</u> 'Kamu durhaka ya nakut-nakutin orangtua kayak gitu! Awas ya, kamu, Dika!'</i>	√					
12	<i>Dia mengomel-omel kecil selama beberapa saat. Setelah omelannya lumayan reda, tiba-tiba dia bertanya, <u>'Dik, kamu udah bilang belum ke si anu kalau kamu mau pindah rumah?'</u></i>					√	
TOTAL		4	2	-	1	3	1

4.1.2 Mencari Rumah Sempurna

This story contains eight referential functions, one emotive functions, two phatic functions, one poetic function, and there are no metalingual and conative function. The summary can be seen in Table 4.1.2.1

1. Referential Function

In this story, there are eight referential functions. The examples that show referential function and interpretation are explained in the following:

Nyokap gue adalah orang yang punya kebiasaan pindah rumah sekali dalam lima sampai sepuluh tahun. Ini berarti, selama hidup, gue sudah hampir tiga kali pindah rumah. Ini juga berarti, gue sudah tiga kali harus beradaptasi dengan lingkungan yang baru.

This paragraph can be found in Table 4.1.2.1 number 1. From this context, it can be implied that this sentence is the opening for the beginning of the story. It can be seen by Dika's point of view. He described about his mom (Nyokap) which has a habit about moving home. In the first line Dika describe about his mom who liked to move.

The details of this sentence showed in the next sentences.

The second example can be found in Table 4.1.2.1 number 7.

Tidak berapa lama, setelah pembicaraan dengan Nyokap tadi, kita sekeluarga akhirnya pindah ke rumah tersebut. Rumah yang baru itu lebih luas dari rumah kami yang masih lama, lengkap dengan taman di belakang. Masing-masing adik gue punya kamarnya sendiri. Kamar yang paling besar di klaim oleh Yuditha. Sementara, kamar yang paling kecil dihuni oleh Edgar. Kamar gue sendiri berada dilantai dua.

This paragraph contains referential function. It shows that Dika tried to explain about the condition their new house. The house was bigger

than the old house because it has garden in the backyard. Dika told about compartmentation to his daughter and brother. The biggest one was taken by Yuditha, his old daughter. The small one given to Edgar, his little brother. Radit's room was on the second floor.

2. Emotive Function

In this story, there is one emotive functions. This is the example that show emotive function and its interpretation are explained in the following:

'Bocor, langit-langit kamarnya bocor kok. Ini rumahnya benar-benar aneh deh, gak nyaman'. Gue menggelengkan kepala. 'Ada aja problemnya'.

This utterance contains emotive function. It can be found on table 4.1.2.1 number 9. It represents the addresser emotion of what he felt to his new house. The emotion clearly stated when Dika said *'ini rumahnya benar-benar aneh deh, gak nyaman and ada aja problemnya'*. Those expressions show that Dika feels uncomfortable with his new house.

3. Phatic Function

In this story, there are two phatic functions. The examples that show phatic function and interpretation are explained in the following:

Konsekuensi menjadi seorang fakir asmara adalah menghabiskan kebanyakan malam minggu di rumah. Kalau enggak nonton TV, biasanya gue malam mingguan sambil nulis sendirian di kamar tidur. Pada suatu malam minggu, gue lagi di meja makan, Nyokap bertanya, 'Malem minggu ini kamu di rumah lagi?'

This paragraph can be found in Table 4.1.2.1 number 5. This paragraph contains phatic functions. It means the paragraph contains a sentence that opens the channel or checks whether something is working or not. It can be seen in the first line, one day on Saturday night Dika was in dining room, and then her mom asked him. She just opened the conversation by saying *'Malam minggu ini kamu dirumah lagi?'*. It is clearly stated that this utterance contains phatic function, it is marked by interrogative phrase. It also can be said that this utterance is for maintaining the channel of communication.

The second example can be found in Table 4.1.2.1 number 4. *'Emang apa susahnya, sih nyari rumah, Ma?'* tanya gue saat dia membuka website baru lagi.

This utterance contains phatic function. Based on the context, the purpose of this function is to verify the topic with the person who is talking to the addresser. In this context, Dika asked to his Mom what difficulties of finding home are. It can be said that Radit asked to maintain the contact with his Mom.

4. Poetic Function

In this story, there is one poetic function. The example that shows poetic function and interpretation is explained in the following:

Bagi gue, rumah adalah dia. Karena dia adalah tempat gue pulang. Karena, orang terbaik buat kita itu seperti rumah yang sempurna. Sesuatu yang bisa melindungi kita dari gelap, hujan, dan menawarkan kenyamanan.

This paragraph can be found in Table 4.1.2.1 number 12. This paragraph contains poetic function. Poetic function is the used of language to express something in different way. It is represented by this paragraph, where Dika told about home based on his tought. For him, home is the place to go back because the best person is like a perfect home. Actually, it is something that can protect us from darkness, rains, and it can give a safety.

This example include into metaphor. Methapor is a figure of speech containing an implied comparison, in which a word or phrase ordinarily and primarily used of one thing is applied to another. The sentence *rumah adalah dia*, it is not used to mean that *dia* is a building to live on, but *dia* was the person that can give all he needs and feels like in a home.

Table 4.1.2.1 Analysis of *Mencari Rumah Sempurna* by Jakobson

No.	Sentence / utterance	Language Function					
		EF	RF	MF	CF	PhF	PoF
1.	<i>Nyokap gue adalah orang yang punya kebiasaan pindah rumah sekali dalam lima sampai sepuluh tahun. Ini berarti, selama hidup, gue sudah hampir tiga kali pindah rumah. Ini juga berarti, gue sudah tiga kali harus beradaptasi dengan lingkungan yang baru.</i>		√				

Table Continued ...

No.	Sentence / utterance	Language Function					
		EF	RF	MF	CF	PhF	PoF
2	<i>Setiap kali mau berburu rumah, Nyokap pasti jadi orang yang paling semangat mencari. Dia terobsesi menemukan rumah sempurna. Maka, di meja keluarga menumpuk tabloid rumah, majalah interior design, dan bermacam-macam brosur perumahan. Tabloid gossip yang biasanya dia beli berganti dengan tabloid tentang rumah.</i>		√				
3	<i>Hasil membaca tabloid atau majalah rumah segitu banyak berdampak gawat. Di kepala Nyokap, hanya ada satu hal: rumah. Pembicaraan dia pun jadi nyerempet-nyerempet ke rumah. Bahkan, ketika menasehati aduk gue, dia menggunakan istilah-istilah yang berhubungan dengan rumah. Misalnya: 'Kamu ya, Edgar. Dikasih tau Mama gak pernah nurut. Ibarat rantai, kamu itu kayak marmer yang rajin di poles, tetapi selalu aja terlihat kotor. Kamu tahu apa? Jangan-jangan kalau kamu besar nanti kamu bakalan jadi kontraktor yang mengambil uang klien dari Rancangan Anggaran Biaya!'</i>		√				
4	<i>'Emang apa susahnya, sih nyari rumah, Ma?' tanya gue saat dia membuka website baru lagi</i>					√	
5	<i>Konsekuensi menjadi seorang fakir asmara adalah menghabiskan kebanyakan malam minggu di rumah. Kalau enggak nonton TV, biasanya gue malam mingguan sambil nulis sendirian di kamar tidur.</i>					√	

Table Continued ...

No.	Sentence / utterance	Language Function					
		EF	RF	MF	CF	PhF	PoF
5	<i>Pada suatu malam minggu, gue lagi di meja makan, Nyokap bertanya, 'Malem minggu ini kamu di rumah lagi?'</i>					√	
6	<i>Gue hanya menjawab pelan, 'Ma, Cipete bukan Miami'. Gue juga gak mungkin berjemur di taman rumah, nanti kalau tukang sampah lewat bisa-bisa gue diangkut, disangka ikan tongkol sisa kemarin malam.</i>		√				
7	<i>Tidak berapa lama, setelah pembicaraan dengan Nyokap tadi, kita sekeluarga akhirnya pindah ke rumah tersebut. Rumah yang baru itu lebih luas dari rumah kami yang masih lama, lengkap dengan taman di belakang. Masing-masing adik gue punya kamarnya sendiri. Kamar yang paling besar di klaim oleh Yuditha. Sementara, kamar yang paling kecil dihuni oleh Edgar. Kamar gue sendiri berada dilantai dua.</i>		√				
8	<i>Hal lain yang gue juga enggak suka adalah berisiknya anak-anak kompleks yang suka nongkrong di depan rumah. Karena kamar gue di lantai dua dan di samping jalanan, suara mereka terdengar jelas. Tiap malam, mereka berkumpul, kadang nyanyi lagu medley, kadang ngobrol kencang-kencang, kadang juga menghidupkan motornya yang berbunyi kayak mutant bebek. Gue jadi makin sewot.</i>		√				
9	<i>'Bocor, langit-langit kamarnya bocor kok. Ini rumahnya benar-benar aneh deh, gak nyaman'. Gue menggelengkan kepala.</i>	√					

Table Continued ...

No.	Sentence / utterance	Language Function					
		EF	RF	MF	CF	PhF	PoF
9	<i>'Ada aja problemnya.'</i>						
10	<i>Berbeda dengan gue, Nyokap memang menyukai rumah baru ini. Begitu pula dengan semua adik gue, pembantu bahkan kucing gue, Alfa. Alfa terlihat sangat betah dirumah ini, mungkin karena dia naksir dengan kucing kampung kompleks yang sering lewat dirumah sore-sore. Terus terang, kami sekeluarga tidak setuju dengan pilihan Alfa ini karena kelihatannya si kucing kampung anaknya berandalan, dan pergaulannya tidak baik. Karena tiap kali si kucing kampong datang kerumah diusir, Alfa akhirnya backstreet. Hampir tiap sore, Alfa akan nongkrong ditaman belakang rumah, menunggu si kucing kampung pujaannya lewat. Alfa pun betah dirumah ini.</i>		√				
11	<i>Untungnya, sama dengan gue, Bokap juga belum betah dengan rumah yang baru. Bokap ngomel terus-menerus, membandingkan rumah ini dengan rumah yang lama. Dia selalu bilang, 'Rumah yang lama lebih lapang daripada ini! Rumah yang lama lebih sepi! Rumah yang lama itu enak banget! Beda sama ini!'</i>		√				
12	<i>Bagi gue, rumah adalah dia. Karena dia adalah tempat gue pulang. Karena, orang terbaik buat kita itu seperti rumah yang sempurna. Sesuatu yang bisa melindungi kita dari gelap, hujan, dan menawarkan kenyamanan.</i>						
TOTAL		1	8	-	-	2	1

4.1.3 Manusia Setengah Salmon

This story contains four referential functions, three emotive functions, three phatic functions, one poetic function, and there are no conative and metalingual functions. The summary can be seen in Table 4.1.3.1

1. Referential Function

In this story, there are four referential functions. The examples that show referential function and interpretation are explained in the following:

Mata bayi itu bulat besar, tampak tidak proporsional dengan wajah mungilnya. Dia celingak-celinguk keheranan melihat gue. Keimutan luar biasa yang dipancarkan oleh bayi ini memaksa gue untuk memegang tangannya, lalu mencubit-cubit dengan gemas, dengan satu kali cegukan, di ujung mulutnya langsung keluar banyak iler.

This paragraph can be found in Table 4.1.3.1 number 1. From this context, it can be implied that referential function helps the characters describe how they felt something that is viewed through the character's point of view. This is done through the point of view of Dika. Dika described Pito's baby. The baby has a big eye which contrasts with his cute face. The baby wondered by seeing Dika. Dika held and pinched the baby by once hiccup, a slobber out of his mouth. This paragraph carries out the information of the baby through Dika's point of view. The topic was the baby. The referential function corresponds to the factor of context and describes a situation, object or mental state. In this case, Dika described the baby based on the circumstance.

The second example can be found in table 4.1.3.1 number 5.

Resepsi pernikahannya sendiri berupa semi- pesta kebun di daerah Kemang, dan tamu yang datang makin lama main banyak. Tidak butuh waktu lama, sampai teman-teman SMA yang lain berdatangan menghampiri gue dan Pito. Gue menyalami dan mengajak ngobrol beberapa dari mereka.

This paragraph contains referential function. In this context, the Dika described the situation of his friends wedding party. The wedding took place in Kemang with semi garden party. It did not take so long for him and Pito to meet their friends in senior high school. They were hailed and talked to each other.

2. Emotive Function

In this story, there are three emotive functions. There are two examples that show emotive function and interpretation are explained in the following:

Gue tertegun. Gue membenamkan diri ke jok mobil, mencoba sejenak menikmati hal-hal kecil di sekitar gue. Mendengarkan dengan seksama suara radio mobil putus-putus. Gue menikmati suara sumbang klakson yang dibunyikan sopir gue. Gue membayangkan ketemu adik gue di rumah saat pulang nanti. Gue memperhatikan anting pacar yang berkilat menangkap sinar dari lampu di luar. Lalu, gue tersenyum. Mungkin, gue hanya perlu mencari kebahagiaan-kebahagiaan kecil diantara semua perpindahan ini.

This paragraph can be found in Table 4.1.3.1 number 11. This paragraph gives a clear idea of the addresser's feeling. It centres upon the addresser who communicates his inner states and emotion. In the sentence '*gue tertegun*', it can be included in a form of a stupefy. The condition of staring to the one point at a moment. The feeling of the addresser was

abstract. It is shown by the way he wrote this paragraph on the next sentences, *'gue membenamkan diri ke jok mobil, mencoba sejenak menikmati hal-hal kecil di sekitar gue'*. After thinking for a moment, his mood and feeling was changed by this following sentences, *'Lalu, gue tersenyum'*. In this context, it is a form of happiness. The happiness comes through by reading this details sentence, *'Mungkin, gue hanya perlu mencari kebahagiaan-kebahagiaan kecil dari semua perpindahan ini'*. This sentences clarified about the addresser condition and emotion. The addresser just realized that all he need is happiness.

The second example can be found in Table 4.1.3.1 number 6. *'Iya, rasanya aneh banget ya. Dulu ngebego-begoin mereka, dulu suka nyontek dari mereka dikelas, sekarang mereka udah kawin, udah punya anak aja'*.

This paragraph contains emotive function. This paragraph clearly described about Dika's feeling. He felt strange after attending to the wedding. He just realized that most of them have been married.

3. Phatic Function

In this story, there are three phatic functions. There are two examples that show phatic functions and interpretation are explained in the following:

'Kamu kenapa?', tanya pacar gue. *'Mukanya kayak banyak pikiran gitu'*.

This utterance can be found in Table 4.1.3.1 number 10. Phatic function is language for the sake of information. The aims of the function clearly stated in this utterance. *'Kamu kenapa?'* is the interrogative form to check the addressee responses. This utterance is clarified by the next

sentence *'mukanya kayak banyak pikiran gitu'*. The addresser asked a question because the condition of the addresser was confused and flipping out. The purpose showed by the addresser to maintain the contact with the person she talks to.

The second example can be found in Table 4.1.3.1 number 4.

Gue menengok kearah pelaminan. 'Udah salaman sama Mister?'

This utterance contains phatic function. The aims of this function is to check whether the channel is working or not to the person we are talking to. In this sentence, Dika asked to Pito whether he has already met to Mister or not. It shows that Dika maintained the contact with Pito in informal conversation.

4. Poetic Function

In this story, there is one poetic function. The example that show poetic function and interpretation is explained in the following:

Gue jadi berpikir, ternyata untuk mendapatkan sesuatu yang lebih baik, gue gak perlu jadi manusia super. Gue hanya perlu menjadi manusia setengah salmon: berani pindah.

This paragraph can be found in Table 4.1.3.1 number 9. The orientation of poetic function is the message for its own sake. It is viewed when Dika thought about getting something better. He realizes that to get something better, he did not have to be a super man. All he need is being a half of salmon man: brave to move. The essence of the message is 'brave to move'. In this paragraph the main point of this message is not its

information about how to be '*manusia setengah salmon*', but rather than the way in which the information is delivered. The attention is drawn by the last words '*berani pindah*'. The choice of words which is rather different from what people used in everyday speech is another way of the author to attract the readers.

Table 4.1.3.1 Analysis of *Manusia Setengah Salmon* by Jakobson

No.	Sentence / utterance	Language Function					
		EF	RF	MF	CF	PhF	PoF
1	<i>Mata bayi itu bulat besar, tampak tidak proporsional dengan wajah mungilnya. Dia celingak-celinguk keheranan ngeliat gue. Keimutan luar biasa yang dipancarkan oleh bayi ini memaksa gue untuk memegang tangannya, lalu mencubit-cubit dengan gemas. Dengan satu kali cegukan, di ujung mulutnya langsung keluar banyak iler.</i>		√				
2	<i>Si Pito cuma cengengesan. Ada iler sedikit di pinggir bibirnya. Benar, mirip bapaknya.</i>	√					
3	<i>Gue menunjuk ke arah tas cewek yang Pito selempangkan di bahu kanannya, lalu bertanya, '<u>Ini lo lagi mo fashion show dimana?</u>'</i>					√	
4	<i>Gue menengok kearah pelaminan. '<u>Udah salaman sama Mister?</u>'</i>					√	
5	<i><u>Resepsi pernikahannya</u> sendiri berupa semi-pesta kebun di daerah Kemang, dan tamu yang datang makin lama main banyak. Tidak butuh waktu lama, sampai teman-teman SMA yang lain berdatangan menghampiri gue dan Pito.</i>		√				

Table Continued ...

No.	Sentence / utterance	Language Function					
		EF	RF	MF	CF	PhF	PoF
5	<i>Gue menyalami dan mengajak ngobrol beberapa dari mereka.</i>		√				
6	<i>'Iya, rasanya aneh banget ya. Dulu ngebego-begoin mereka, dulu suka nyontek dari mereka dikelas, sekarang mereka udah kawin, udah punya anak aja'.</i>	√					
7	<i>Intinya begini: setiap tahunnya ikan salmon akan bermigrasi, melawan arus sungai, berkilo meter jauhnya hanya untuk bertelur. Beberapa spesies seperti Snake River Salmon bahkan berenang sepanjang 1448 kilometer lebih, dua kali lipat jarak Jakarta-Surabaya. Gue berenang satu meter aja udah ngambang.</i>		√				
9	<i>Pito, Mister dan salmon mengingatkan gue kembali, bahwa esensi kita menjadi makhluk hidup adalah pindah. Dimulai dari kecil, kita pindah dari Rahim ibu ke dunia nyata. Lalu, kita pindah sekolah, lalu pindah pekerjaan. Dan, pada akhirnya, kita pindah hidup. Mati, pindah kealam lain.</i>		√				
9	<i>Gue jadi berpikir, ternyata untuk mendapatkan sesuatu yang lebih baik, gue gak perlu menjadi manusia super, gue hanya perlu menjadi manusia setengah salmon; berani pindah.</i>						√
10	<i>'Kamu kenapa?', tanya pacar gue. 'Mukanya kayak banyak pikiran gitu'.</i>					√	
11	<i>Gue tertegun. Gue membenamkan diri ke jok mobil, mencoba sejenak menikmati hal-hal kecil di sekitar gue. Mendengarkan dengan seksama suara radio mobil putus-putus.</i>	√					

Table Continued ...

No.	Sentence / utterance	Language Function					
		EF	RF	MF	CF	PhF	PoF
11	<i>Gue menikmati suara sumbang klakson yang dibunyikan sopir gue. Gue membayangkan ketemu adik gue dirumah saat pulang nanti. Gue memperhatikan anting pacar yang berkilat menangkap sinar dari lampu di luar. <u>Lalu, gue tersenyum.</u> Mungkin, gue hanya perlu mencari kebahagiaan-kebahagiaan kecil diantara semua perpindahan ini.</i>	√					
	TOTAL	3	4	-	-	3	1

4.1.4.1 Table of the Total Function of Language

No.	Language Function	Sepotong Hati di Dalam Kardus Cokelat	Mencari Rumah Sempurna	Manusia Setengah Salmon	Total
1	Referential	2	8	4	14
2	Emotive	4	1	3	8
3	Conative	1	-	-	1
4	Phatic	3	2	3	8
5	Poetic	1	1	1	3
6	Metalingual	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL				34

4.2 Discussion

After having the analysis, the writer attempts to discuss it deeply. Based on the data analysis, there are eight emotive functions, fourteen referential functions, one conative functions, eight phatic functions, and two poetic functions found in three short stories on Raditya Dika book, entitled “*Manusia Setengah Salmon*”.

The result of this study shows (Table 4.1.4.1) that the most dominant functions of language found are referential functions. Raditya Dika used referential functions to show and to make his book easy to be understood by the readers. The writer thinks that referential function is a dominant function because *Manusia Setengah Salmon* is the representative of Dika's life where he tries to describe and share about his life. It is represented in his book, there are so many explanation that shows about his life and his family. The writer thinks that Dika uses this function to make readers get closer to him, and the way he uses language is easy to be understood.

The second function that is mostly used is emotive function. The writer thinks this function is important in almost every novel, short stories and some of books to obtain the feeling of the author. Besides of the authors, the emotive function also describes the feeling of the character in the book itself so that readers can have the same feeling as the character in the book. It can be seen in this utterance *JANGAN NGOMONG GITU, DIKA!* 'Nyokap sewot. 'Kamu durhaka ya nakut-nakutin orangtua kayak gitu! Awas ya, kamu, Dika!' This paragraph contains emotive functions. The emotive function focuses on the addresser. In that utterance, it showed the direct expression of the addresser attitudes toward what she is speaking of. It can be seen in how Dika's mom was angry at him. The emotion of his mom is shown by using interjection words such as capital letters, and exclamation mark on the beginning.

Another function which is quite often used is phatic function. The question '*pindah...apa yang pindah?*' is asked for checking the thing or making sure about

the information received by the addressee. By saying this question, the addressee tries to make a relation by replying the thing he asks to establish a contact with the addresser. Another one is conative function. This aim of this function is seeking to affect others. It can be implied in this following utterance '*Bang Dika! Ada perampok dirumah! Kita kejar mereka! teriak Bokap pagi itu.*' This utterance engages the addressee to follow and its best illustrated by vocative and imperative language. The purpose of the utterance is to persuade the addressee to do something.

A function which is rarely used in this book is poetic function. The focuses of poetic function is on "the message for its own sake" (the code itself, and how it is used). In this three short stories, there are four poetic functions. Poetic function can be used to express something in different way using poetic words. The aims of poetic function can be implied in this following paragraph, '*Bagi gue rumah adalah dia. Karena dia adalah tempat gue pulang. Karena, orang terbaik buat kita itu seperti rumah yang sempurna. Sesuatu yang bisa melindungi kita dari gelap, hujan, dan menawarkan kenyamanan.*' In this paragraph, the author explains 'rumah' in implicit meaning. In this context, home is not just a building with its equipment or furnitures but the author describes beyond the knowledge about home itself. Home represents his girlfriend, the person who he wants to always be with.

The best person for us is like a perfect home; something that protects us from darkness and gives comfort. The focus of this paragraph is on clarifying the meaning of home based on the context.

Another example of poetic function can be implied in this following sentence, '*putus cinta seperti disengat lebah*'. In this sentence, poetic function focuses on the message in the text. The author imagines that breaking up like sting of bees. First, we do not feel the pain, but after a while our skin is just swollen up.

Poetic function is a particular form chosen to deliver a message. It is also used to express something in different way. In this sentence, the author gives a metaphor form to describe about breaking up.

Metalingual function is not found in the three short stories. Based on the definition, metalingual function is used to establish mutual agreement on the code such as definition for example in a grammar or a dictionary. In this three short stories, there is no sentence or utterance that contains this function based on the writer interpretation in Jakobson theory because Raditya Dika does not use any symbols or words which imply different or specific meanings.

According to Jakobson (1960), the function of language is not as simple as a postman gives the letter or something like that. In Jakobson's theory of language function, there are many functions of language that we have to know. It can be in the form of opening the conversation, asking someone to do something, expressing one's feeling or inner state and delivering the message by using particular form or term. The use of figure of speech, idioms and parable also give some evidences that language function has evolved over time.

The differences of two previous studies with the present study is the writer focuses on the analysis of language function in one of humor books. In addition, Raditya Dika gave a big influence on humor book in Indonesia. In this research, the

writer found that not all humor books just a joke to entertain the readers. Instead, Raditya Dika book is one of humor books to convey meaning based on his life. The writer also found some sentences that contain more than one meaning. In this case, the language function is very helpful in categorizing the words according to the context.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of some conclusions which cover with the result of the study in the previous chapters. It contributes also some suggestions that are functioning to reach a deeper and comprehensive insight, especially for further researches and students who are majoring in English.

5.1 Conclusions

From the results of analysis, conclusions that can be drawn are that the language functions are presented in the short stories. There are six functions found in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* book. They are referential, emotive, conative, metalingual, phatic and poetic functions. Meanwhile there is a function of language which is rarely used by the author of the book, namely metalingual function. The most dominant function used in this book is referential functions.

Among emotive, conative, phatic, and poetic function used in this book, conative function is rarely used in the book.

More specifically, the three stories contain different number of language function. '*Sepotong Hati di Dalam Kardus Cokelat*', '*Mencari Rumah Sempurna*' and '*Manusia Setengah Salmon*' are dominated by referential functions.

Metalingual and conative functions are rarely found in this book, because it has very little dialogue and many descriptive explanations, while the sentences that in

responses form, open conversations, comands and jokes, usually found in a dialogueof conversation. Language function facilitates the readers in understanding the story, finding a message that is implied, and categorizing sentences according to its function and interpretation. Based on the short stories, the researcher thinks that the author used language function to make the sentence attractive, to encourage readers think critically, and to educate the readers.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer realized that this research is far from perfect, since there are still many items that are not taken into account in the analysis of this study. The writer would like to suggest the next researchers that they may have these findings as their consideration or input to start further researches in the language function analysis of humor book. It can be better if further researchers choose a unique data, not monotonous, and not only focus on most dominant function and the interpretation, but also try to associate it with other theories such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, drama or other theories that included in data that have been chosen.

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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Made Dessy Arisandy
2. NIM : 0911113028
3. Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra
4. Jurusan : Sastra Inggris
5. Judul Skripsi : Language Function Used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* Book by Raditya Dika
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 8 Desember 2013
7. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 17 Februari 2015
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati, M.Pd.
II. Ida Puji Lestari, M.Pd.

9. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1	15 Desember 2013	Draft BAB I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
2	24 Desember 2013	BAB I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
3	15 Januari 2014	BAB I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
4	26 Januari 2014	BAB I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
5	25 Februari 2014	BAB I, II, III	Pembimbing II	
6	5 Maret 2014	BAB I, II, III	Pembimbing II	
7	13 April 2014	BAB I, II, III (ACC)	Pembimbing I	
8	15 April 2014	BAB I, II, III (ACC)	Pembimbing II	
9	25 Agustus 2014	BAB I, II, III (revisi setelah sempro)	Pembimbing I	
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11	1 September 2014	BAB IV, BAB V	Pembimbing I	
12	3 September 2014	BAB IV, BAB V	Pembimbing II	
13	29 September 2014	BAB IV, BAB V	Pembimbing I	
14	1 Oktober 2014	BAB IV, BAB V	Pembimbing II	
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20	27 Januari 2015	BAB I-V, ABSTRAK, COVER	Pembimbing II
21	12 Februari 2015	BAB I-V, ABSTRAK, COVER	Pembimbing I
22	12 Februari 2015	BAB I-V, ABSTRAK, COVER	Pembimbing II
23	17 Februari 2015	BAB I-V, ABSTRAK, COVER	Pembimbing I

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:

Malang,

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati, M.Pd.
NIP. 19560426 198203 2 001

Ida Puji Lestari, M.Pd.
NIK. 800630 12 1 2 0083

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan

Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP. 19750518 200501 2 001